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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/670,144	09/23/2003	Esko Alanen	881B.0006.U1(US)	1370
29683 7590 11/12/2008 HARRINGTON & SMITH, PC 4 RESEARCH DRIVE, Suite 202 SHELTON, CT 06484-6212			EXAMINER NGUYEN, HUONG Q	
			ART UNIT 3736	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/12/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/670,144	Applicant(s) ALANEN ET AL.	
	Examiner HELEN NGUYEN	Art Unit 3736	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 January 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☒ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the RCE filed 1/28/2008 and following the decision of the Petition granted on 8/12/2008. Claims 1-11 are amended overcoming the previous claim objections. **Claims 1-11** remain pending and under prosecution.

Priority

2. Receipt is acknowledged of Finnish application 20010601 filed 3/23/2001 submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file. Additionally, it is noted that PCT/FI02/00234 filed 3/21/2002, which depends upon the above foreign application, still has not been received.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-2 and 4-6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Campbell et al (US Pat No. 6370426) in view of Malicki et al (US Pat No. 4918375), further in view of Zhao (US Pat No. 5833686).

5. Campbell discloses a method for measuring edema which is defined as fluid in the interstices of cells in tissue spaces or skin water content comprising an electromagnetic probe

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placed on the skin during the measurement and the capacitance of the probe or open-ended coaxial cable is measured to measure the skin water content or edema, best seen in Figure 1 (Col.4: 49-65).

However, Campbell et al do not disclose the capacitance of the probe as proportional to the dielectric constant of the skin and subcutaneous fat tissue and proportional to the water content of the skin, and is silent to the frequency used.

6. Malicki et al teach that there is a direct known relationship between the dielectric constant of a material and its water content for capillary-porous materials (abst, col. 1 line 10-18). Zhao teaches that it is known to use a frequency of about 50 MHz to effectively treat many skin conditions as such frequency will penetrate skin without side effects (abst).

7. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Campbell et al such that the capacitance of the probe is proportional to the dielectric constant of the skin and the subcutaneous fat tissue, which is further proportional to the water content of the skin, as taught by Malicki et al, wherein it is known to one of ordinary skill in the art that subcutaneous fat tissue has a low dielectric constant and thus does not affect the water content, due to the known relationship between said elements for capillary-porous materials, which include skin, to give rise to an effective method for measuring tissue edema.

8. Therefore, it would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Campbell et al as modified by Malicki et al such that a frequency of 50 MHz is used to determine edema, as taught by Zhao, because such

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frequency is effective for penetrating skin and treating skin conditions, such as tissue edema or skin water content.

9. **Claim 3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Campbell et al in view of Malicki et al, further in view of Zhao, and even further in view of Sherwin (US Pat No. 4640290). Campbell et al in combination with Malicki et al and Zhao disclose the method described above but do not teach the probe secured to the skin by an attachment such as a strap for continuous edema monitoring. Sherwin teaches using straps as an effective method of attaching a probe to the body of a patient (Col.4, line 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Campbell et al as modified by Malicki et al and Zhao to use a strap attachment, as taught by Sherwin, to aid in securing the probe to the skin for continuous monitoring.

10. **Claims 7-10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Campbell et al in view of Amerena (US Pat No. 4860753), further in view of Zhao.

11. Campbell et al disclose a device capable of measuring tissue edema or skin water content comprising an electromagnetic probe placed on the skin during the measurement, wherein the capacitance of the probe is capable of being proportional to the dielectric constant of the skin and the subcutaneous fat tissue, which is further proportional to the water content of the skin and includes a frequency unit (53) for measuring the capacitance of the probe and a unit (75) for calculating measured values and the edema or skin water content, best seen in Figure 1 (Col.4:

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49-65; Col.5: 43-47). However, Campbell et al is silent as to the frequency used as well as to the distance between the two electrodes of the probe.

12. Amerena discloses probe used to measure the water content of skin comprising two concentric electrodes spaced in the range of 2-10 mm as an effective device for such purpose, best seen in Figure 2 (Col.2, line 42-45, abst). Zhao teaches that it is known to use a frequency of about 50 MHz to effectively treat many skin conditions as such frequency will penetrate skin without side effects (abst).

13. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Campbell et al so that the two electrodes have a distance of 2-10 mm between, as taught by Amerena, as an effective method and apparatus for measuring tissue edema.

14. Therefore, it would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Campbell et al as modified by Amerena such that a frequency of 50 MHz is used to determine edema, as taught by Zhao, because such frequency is effective for penetrating skin and treating skin conditions, such as tissue edema or skin water content.

15. **Claim 11** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malicki et al in view of Amerena or Campbell et al.

16. Malicki et al disclose a method of measuring substrate moisture comprising:
placing a coaxial electrode on a substrate (Col.2: 12-18);

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generating a first signal from an oscillator (Col.2: 18-20), wherein the frequency of the first signal is about 20 to 500 MHz (Col.1: 45-46);

transmitting a first portion of the signal of the first signal to the probe and through the substrate (Col.2: 21-24);

receiving a reflected signal from the substrate through the probe (Col.2: 29-31);

leading the reflected signal to a first input of a phase detector;

transmitting a second portion of the first signal to a second input of the phase detector (Col.2: 24-29);

operating the phase detector in a saturated state, wherein signal amplitudes from the reflected signal and the second portion of the first signal form the saturated state;

measuring the phase difference, i.e. time delay, between the reflected signal and the second portion of the signal (Col.2: 31-34);

calculating a dielectric constant from the phase difference (Col.2: 35);

calculating a water content of the substrate based on the dielectric constant (Col.2: 36).

17. However, Malicki et al do not disclose said method used for measuring a water content of the skin such that said probe is placed on the skin during use. Amerena or Campbell et al teach an analogous signal generating method used to measure a water content of the skin wherein a coaxial electrode is placed on the skin. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the method of Malicki et al to measure the water content of the skin as taught by Amerena or Campbell et al, wherein in use the coaxial electrode is placed on the skin and the frequency of the signal used will penetrate the skin and

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subcutaneous fat tissue, as an obvious useful application of the method to a capillary-porous material as taught by Malicki et al (Col.1: 6-7).

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HELEN NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-8340.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9 am - 6 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Max Hindenburg can be reached on 571-272-4726. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/H. N./
Examiner, Art Unit 3736

/Max Hindenburg/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3736